

BULGARIAN ARMY FLEEING; ARE COMPLETELY DEFEATED

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BRITISH PLUNGE DEEPER INTO HINDENBURG LINE CAPTURE 8,000 PRISONERS IN CAMBRAI DRIVE SUCCESSFULLY REPULSE HUN COUNTER BLOWS

Against A Very Bitter Resistance Allies Are Moving Swiftly Onward Towards St. Quentin and Cambrai

Battle Line Extended Twelve Miles To Northward—Germans Hurlled From Forward Lines of Hindenburg Position—Driven Back At All Points With Heavy Losses—British Capture Forty Guns Yesterday—Twenty-Three Regiments Represented in Prisoners Taken.

(By The Associated Press)

British troops in desperate fighting are plunging farther into the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin, while west of Cambrai they have withstood vicious German counter attacks. The enemy is making every effort to retain his positions on the thirty mile front and to check the new Allied move which threatens St. Quentin and Cambrai.

How serious was the menace to the security to the Hindenburg line by the British thrust northeast is shown by the strong counter attacks the Germans have thrown against the British lines from Goussencourt to the Arras-Cambrai road thus extending the battle line nearly twelve miles to the northward.

On the front attacked Wednesday the British are pushing ahead against bitter resistance, railway and canal—three important enemy defense lines.

From Lempire to Pontreue, which the British now hold, the Germans have been hurled from the forward lines of the Hindenburg position. The British at Lempire are four miles from Le Catelet an important town while on a front of nearly six miles they are within one mile of the high road and the canal. On a short front west of St. Quentin the French are working steadily toward the town and are on the outskirts of Dallon, two miles from St. Quentin. German counter attacks at Trescaux and Moeuvres southwest and west of Cambrai, were preceded by an intense artillery bombardment which severed the British communication lines. At both points the Germans were hurled back with heavy losses. The enemy entered the British trench at some points but was immediately overwhelmed.

With the British Forces in France, Sept. 19.—(By The Associated Press)—Field Marshal Haig's forces up to midnight last night had captured a total of more than 8,000 Germans as the result of their drive of yesterday on the Cambrai front.

Forty guns were captured by the British yesterday. In the 8,000 prisoners taken, twenty-three German regiments in eleven divisions were represented.

London, Sept. 19.—The British last night made further progress in their drive into the Hindenburg line in the St. Quentin region aimed at the encirclement of that town, according to Field Marshal Haig's official report. In a continued advance north of Pontreue they reached the outpost positions of the Hindenburg line.

The Australians renewed their attacks and carried the Hindenburg outposts. Many prisoners and some machine guns were taken by them. The town of Lempire was captured as was Gueuche Wood. (Lempire is four miles west of Le Catelet).

The Germans later started a heavy bombardment on the northern part of the battle front southwest of Cambrai, between Goussencourt and the Arras-Cambrai road. The fire was of extreme intensity.

The enemy followed his bombardment by a strong infantry attack on a wide front northward from the vicinity of Trecault. He was completely repulsed at all points, with great losses.

Paris, Sept. 19.—French troops last night continued their progress in the region of St. Quentin and penetrated the German positions at Contescourt, three miles southwest of St. Quentin.

With the French Army in Picardy, Wednesday, Sept. 19.—(By The Associated Press)—Evening.—The troops of the French army under Gen. Deney who pursued the Germans from the region of Montdidier, have, after a few days of comparative inactivity, successfully resumed their attacks in the region of St. Quentin in conjunction with the British.

The French have advanced close to

Dallon, less than two miles from the western outskirts of St. Quentin. Here, on the Hindenburg line, every inch of the ground is being disputed stoutly by the enemy. Apparently the Germans are determined to hold the plateau, which lies west of St. Quentin, south of Francilly, east of Sary and north of Dallon.

The Allied lines, however, are surely advancing toward the outskirts of St. Quentin from the south, west and north.

With the French Army in France, Wednesday, Sept. 19.—General Mangin's army attacked along the front northeast of Solons today and captured the Colombes farm in the plateau east of Sancy and south of the point where the Chemin des Dames branches off from the road leading from Solons to Laon.

A strong counter attack led by Grenadiers of the Prussian Guard was repulsed by the French, who drove the enemy back of the road leading from the plateau of Ance Gardienne to the Colombes farm. This road is less than half a mile from the Chemin des Dames.

This success drives deeper the wedge south of the Hindenburg positions in the St. Gobin region and facilitates operations in the direction of Pion.

The fighting in this region has been most severe during the last few days. Prisoners now are complaining that they are frequently left in the front line to shift for themselves. Rarely do their officers stand by them when they are attacked, they say. It often happens that machine gun crews are ordered to hold positions and discover some time afterward that the troops behind them have abandoned the field. They attribute the concealment from them of the retreat of the infantry to the fear entertained by their officers that they might be tempted to abandon their posts if they knew that they were to be sacrificed.

London, Sept. 19, via Montreal.—Correspondents at the front emphasize the stiffening of the enemy resistance, making yesterday's British advance all the more remarkable.

An important feature of the advance is that the British have not merely passed their old line of March 21, but have attained their greatest point, which virtually is an integral part of the Hindenburg line, runs three or four miles underground. This tunnel begins near Bellcourt and ends near the village of Le Catelet. Lempire heights commanding the tunnel, now is largely in British hands, and the Germans at this point cannot hope to oppose the advance of tanks by flooding the country.

With the British Forces in France, Sept. 19.—An assault delivered by the Australians at 11 o'clock last night in the center of the Villers sector forced the Germans back to strongly fortified defenses in the rear.

Furious enemy counter attacks delivered at numerous places along the line late yesterday resulted in sanguinary fighting. In every case the Germans were thrown back and their losses were exceedingly heavy.

More than 300 prisoners including 15 officers, were taken by the British. Forty guns and many machine guns and trench mortars also were captured.

With the American Forces in Lorraine, Sept. 19.—(By The Associated Press)—Entrenched in the second lines of the Hindenburg system the Germans along the front southwest of Metz the employing wholly defensive tactics, carrying out a seemingly perfunctory bombardment of the American line. Even challenged by American and French patrols are refused except where a conflict is inevitable.

REPORT TURKS HAVE CAPTURED CITY OF BAKU

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Turkish troops have taken Baku, according to a Basel dispatch quoting a telegram from Constantinople under date of Sept. 17. It is pointed out by the Temps that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk left Baku to the Russians, but that this does not prevent the Turks from continuing their advance.

This report from Constantinople would seem to indicate the British have suffered a reverse in the Baku region. It was reported on Aug. 16 that British forces had entered Baku having reached that city from their base by the way of Persia. No fighting in the Baku region has been reported recently.

TREASURER SHORT \$32,000 IN HIS DISTRICT FUNDS

C. S. Selleck of Norwalk Held in Bonds of \$7,500 for Hearing Monday.

OFFICER ACCUSED OF MISAPPROPRIATION

Further Examination of Books Being Made—Shortage May Increase.

Norwalk, Sept. 19.—As scrutiny of the accounts of C. S. Selleck, treasurer of the First Taxing District, now under arrest charged with misappropriation of funds in his charge, proceeds the apparent shortage has reached \$32,000. Probably the examination will not be finished until tomorrow. Selleck has been bailed in \$7,500 and his case will come up before Judge Nehemiah Canine on Sept. 23.

The annual meetings of the three Taxing Districts were held last night but the electors of the first district merely agreed to postponement for two weeks on a statement that there were no figures ready.

In this connection it became known that Selleck told Fred S. Buckley, clerk of the district a week ago that owing to a shortage in his funds he was unable to prepare a report. Mr. Buckley informed the district commissioners and after a meeting they saw Selleck. As an outcome of that interview an officer was sent to Selleck's home yesterday and a warrant served. Selleck has Judge W. F. Tammany for counsel.

Selleck as cashier of the Fairfield County National Bank approved his own accounts as the district treasurer. His bond is \$12,000, held by the bank, the commissioners understand serves as Selleck's surety as treasurer. In examining Selleck's accounts it is understood checks have been found by which Selleck drew district funds payable to Cash with checks, understood if many instances to have been endorsed by William Benedict of No. 420, this city. Benedict is a broker in New York city.

Selleck resigned from the bank six weeks ago, but no reason was given at the time for his action.

FAVOR WILSON'S PEACE ARTICLES IN CONFERENCE

London, Sept. 19.—The International Relations Committee of the Inter-Allied Labor conference today made a report recommending that the conference "subscribe to the fourteen points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map."

The committee report says the United States already has been able to reject the Austro-Hungarian proposal for a conference of the belligerents, and that the Allies should make clear the identity of their views by public and collective declarations of their aims and intentions.

WILL OPPOSE INSANITY PLEA OF WIFE SLAYER

New York, Sept. 19.—Any attempt to have Charles E. Chapin, former city editor of the New York Evening World, the self-confessed slayer of his wife, adjudged insane will meet with vigorous opposition from the district attorney's office. It was announced after Chapin was arraigned today and pleaded not guilty through his counsel to an indictment for murder in the first degree.

Chapin, himself, according to the prosecution, claims he is sane and said he wanted to go to the electric chair and pay the penalty for his crime.

ITALIANS REPULSE AUSTRIAN THRUSTS

London, Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Persistent thrusts by the Austrians in the Seren valley, on the northern Italian front, were repulsed on Monday by the Italians, according to an official Italian wireless message received here. At one point, however, the message says, the Italians were forced to make a slight withdrawal of one of their posts. Italian reconnoitering patrols have captured an enemy post in the Gabena valley.

Serbians Pursuing Bulgars Day And Night; Advance With Such Speed, Unable To Count Prisoners

LABOR CRISIS IN ANTHRACITE REGION OVER

Washington, Sept. 19.—Normal conditions will prevail in the anthracite field by tomorrow, according to the Fuel Administration.

"The critical labor situation in the anthracite coal mining districts has passed," said a representative of the administration. The men have returned to work and will loyally await the decision of Fuel Administrator Garfield.

"Of the 26 collieries that were affected, virtually all are operating again. Advice to the Fuel Administration indicate normal conditions throughout the anthracite fields will obtain by Friday morning."

SIXTY-THREE AMERICANS IN PRISON CAMPS

Washington, Sept. 19.—The names of sixty-three American soldiers, held at German prison camps were announced today by the War Department. Six officers, all lieutenants, are included. They are:

At Landslut: Robert F. Raymond, Boston, Mass.
At Unknown camps: Arthur Louis Whitton, Nortonville, N. D.; Guy D. Tibbets, Bennington, N. H.; Albert B. Holbrook, Rockland, Me.; G. H. Kissel, New York City; James V. Polacek, Tipton, Iowa.

The enlisted men include:
At unknown camps: Fred G. Wadley, Philadelphia; John J. Collins, New Haven; Howard C. Perdeant, Lawrence J. Hartle, Meyersdale, Pa.; John E. Kestler, Baltimore; Clarence E. Perkins, Winchester, Mass.; Antonio Helenik, Philadelphia; Edward Voelmie, Philadelphia; Samuel Nazzaro, Branchville, Conn.; John Henderson, Rockland, Mass.; Edward J. Anderson, Philadelphia; Ralph Acosta, Philadelphia; Edward S. Gastrock, Philadelphia; Edward W. Gorman, Bridgeport, Pa.; John D. Dominick, Philadelphia; Raymond H. Gibbons, Dunmore, Pa.; Joe Griskiewicz, Natick, Pa.; Howard H. Graham, New Brighton, Pa.; Samuel Geonoff, Philadelphia; C. J. Gaus, Johnstown, Pa.; Leo Clark, Meyersdale, Pa.; Earl B. Fisher, Berlin, Pa.
At Limberg: Joseph Scarlati, Pittsburgh; James H. Greeley, Jr., Philadelphia.
At Geissen: Lewis R. Lenhart, Somerville, Pa.

GRAND MASTERS' DAY

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 19.—Annual grand masters day is to be observed at the Masonic Home in Wallingford, Saturday next. A program of exercises will be carried out in the afternoon.

AUSTRIA MUST BE MORE EXPLICIT IN STATEMENTS

Vatican Unlikely To Act, Says Semi-Official Organ—No Need for Secret Conferences After President Wilson's Declaration.

Rome, Wednesday, Sept. 19.—In a long article, which is taken as reflecting the views of Vatican officials, if not the Pope himself, the Corriere di Italia, the semi-official organ of the Vatican, declares Austria should be more explicit in her declarations.

"The old subtleties that the notes undoubtedly carry show the desperate need of peace," the article says. "There is no need for secret conferences when President Wilson and others already have set forth the Allied conditions. There is no doubt that the note was inspired by Berlin. With the cannon of Hindenburg unsuccessful, we will now see a return to the subtleties of diplomacy. The note is equivalent to a confession of military weakness. It is a sign that the fatal hour has begun for them when they must submit to the allies' peace."

Expected Enemy Will Retire to Improved Road to West Through Prilep—Line Endangered West Toward Monastir and East to Vardar—Reserves Thrown in Forced to Retreat With the Rest—Complete Readjustment of Teuton Lines in Macedonia.

(By The Associated Press)

The Bulgarian retreat from the Serbo-Greek border is reported to be in the nature of a flight and the enemy is burning stores and villages in his path. The Allies have captured additional prisoners and war material which have not been counted, so fast has been their advance.

A score or more of Serbian villages have been reconquered and the Bulgarians have been driven beyond Rasimby, on the Cerna river, 15 miles southwest of Prilep, the immediate objective.

It is not unlikely the Bulgarians will continue their retirement at least to the improved road to the west through Prilep. Already their loss of the important Sokol ridge endangers the line west toward Monastir and east to the Vardar. Should the Allies succeed in pressing the Bulgarians back to North of Prilep a complete readjustment of the Teuton lines in Macedonia and Albania from the Adriatic to Salonika would be inevitable.

The Allied troops now have advanced more than 12 miles. New regiments thrown in by the Bulgarians have been forced to retreat with the others.

The Bulgarians have been defeated completely, and the Serbian troops are pursuing them day and night.

The Serbian and French troops have taken the towns of Topolets, Potshishita, Beshishita, Melynitsa, Vitolishta and Rasimby. They also have taken the height of Kuchkov Kamem.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Tonight's war office statement dealing with operations on the Macedonian front says:

"Despite important reinforcements hastily brought forward by the enemy, who defended his new positions stubbornly the offensive of the Allied armies continued successfully on the 17th. All objectives fixed for the day were reached. Attacks developed on a front of about 35 kilometres and progress was made to a depth of 15 kilometres at certain points."

SUB FIRES UPON NORWEGIAN BOAT

Copenhagen, Sept. 19.—The Norwegian steamship Bjornstjerne-Bjornson, in the service of the Belgian relief committee, has arrived at a Norwegian port for repairs, having been fired upon by a German submarine outside the war zone, according to the Berlingske Tidende.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS HOLD SAMARA

London, Sept. 19.—Bolshevik forces are retreating on both the northern and southern fronts, according to a Stockholm despatch to the Daily Mail. The Czechoslovaks still hold the city of Samara, which the Bolsheviks recently claimed to have retaken, the despatch adds.

"Serbian troops operating with French and Greek detachments, took after a violent assault 45 villages, including Zovik and Stravina, and the heights of Polichichte and Bechichte, north of the river Gradeshnitsa, and the village of Gradeshnitsa, which was stubbornly defended by the enemy who have orders to hold out at any cost. In the center they progressed on the hill which is situated near Kozlak, advanced northeast of Kozlak and took a foothold on the hills of Kuchlov. To the east they crossed the Perez and occupied the mountain of Topolets. The booty captured was considerable. More than 30 cannon, of which 20 were heavy pieces, fell into our hands. The number of prisoners is increasing unceasingly. The Allied aviators dominated completely over the enemy and greatly aided in the battle by attacking enemy troops."

American troops are engaged in consolidating their new lines across the base of the St. Michel salient which was wiped out by them last week. The Germans are strengthening their lines in this sector.

Now that the objectives of the Americans drive have been reached, the storm center in eastern France may be shifted suddenly. This fact when taken into consideration with the successful attack made by the British and French along the St. Quentin front, shows that Marshal Foch has planned down large bodies of the enemy forces in widely separated parts of the line. The Germans are forced to heavily man their lines from before Metz clear down through the Lorraine and Vosges sectors while there always a very real threat at his vital positions north of Loos. The line from Rheims to Verdun always presents itself as an inviting field for an Allied offensive.

Reports from Moscow are to the effect that the Bolshevik forces are retreating on both the northern and southern fronts. On the north they are being forced back by the Entente allied units, while the Czechoslovak armies along the Volga also are advancing. It also is reported that the Czechoslovaks have taken the city of Perm, and seem to be on the verge of uniting the forces which have been fighting in western Siberia with those which have been engaged in the valley of the Volga river in southeastern Russia. From Perm to Kasan, where the Czechoslovaks are known to be, is less than 200 miles.

HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF PEACE NOTE; ITALY SAYS

Government Not In Receipt of Alleged Invitation to Peace Parleys Except From the Many Newspaper Reports.

Rome, Wednesday, Sept. 18.—The Italian government has no knowledge of the Austrian note inviting the belligerents to a conference except for the text of the document carried by the telegraphic agencies the semi-official Stefani News Agency announces.

The government, however, is indicated by the agency to be in no mood for opening such negotiations as are suggested by the unofficial text.

If the text is correct, says the Agency statement, the Italian government points out that Austria's proposals seek to create a semblance of peace negotiations without any real consistency or the possibility of a political outcome. The agency adds that recent declarations by the men at the head of the Austro-Hungarian and German governments, which bar any territorial concessions by the Central powers and seek to make binding and definite "the inequitable treaties of

Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest" make the opening of any useful negotiations impossible.

"The Entente nations and the United States," the statement continues, "have made known their terms for the essential basis of a just peace. On these points the Austrian note says not a word. The same remark applies to the Italian aspirations."

"Until the Austrian government shows itself to recognize its aims as well as the other general and particular objectives for which the Allies are jointly fighting, Italy will continue to struggle for a lasting peace founded on liberty and justice."